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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/731,524	12/09/2003	Kenji Hasegawa	542-012.004	3724
4955	7590 04/11/2006		EXAMINER	
	ESSOLA VAN DER SLU	VARGOT, MATHIEU D		
	ADOLPHSON, LLP BRADFORD GREEN BUILDING 5			PAPER NUMBER
755 MAIN STREET, P O BOX 224			1732	
MONROE, CT 06468 DATE MAILED: 04/11/2006				5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
		10/731,524	HASEGAWA ET AL.				
		Examiner	Art Unit				
		Mathieu D. Vargot	1732				
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app or Reply	ears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence addre	:ss			
WHIC - Exte after - If NC - Failu Any	CORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DANSIONS of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Operiod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we are to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNI 36(a). In no event, however, may a vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MOI cause the application to become A	CATION. reply be timely filed NTHS from the mailing date of this comm BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1)[Responsive to communication(s) filed on	<u></u> .					
2a) <u></u>	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.						
3)[☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
	closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.E). 11, 453 O.G. 213.				
Disposit	ion of Claims						
4)⊠	Claim(s) <u>1-5</u> is/are pending in the application.						
,—	4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>5</u> is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5)	Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠	Claim(s) <u>1-4</u> is/are rejected.						
·	Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8)[_]	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.					
Applicat	ion Papers						
9)□	The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.					
10)[The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) _ acce	epted or b) objected to	by the Examiner.				
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeya	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).	•			
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correcti		• • •	• •			
11)	The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attache	d Office Action or form PTO-	152.			
Priority (under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12)🛛	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C.	§ 119(a)-(d) or (f).				
a)	☐ All b)☐ Some * c)⊠ None of:	,					
	1. Certified copies of the priority documents	s have been received.					
	2. Certified copies of the priority documents		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior	•	received in this National Sta	age			
* 0	application from the International Bureau	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					
* 3	See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	or the certified copies not	received.				
Attachmen	nt(s)						
1) Notic	te of References Cited (PTO-892) te of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)		Summary (PTO-413)				
	(s)/Mail Date Informal Patent Application (PTO-15	i2)					
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3/17/2004. 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) 6) Other:							

1.Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

- Claims 1-4, drawn to a process for preparing a film, classified in class 264, subclass 2.7.
- II. Claim 5, drawn to a polarizing film, classified in class 359, subclass 490.

 The inventions are independent or distinct, each from the other because:

Inventions I and II are related as process of making and product made. The inventions are distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) that the process as claimed can be used to make another and materially different product or (2) that the product as claimed can be made by another and materially different process (MPEP § 806.05(f)). In the instant case the polyvinyl alcohol film made by the process of claim 1 can be used for other than a polarizing film—ie, it can be used as a compensator or retardation film.

Because these inventions are independent or distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art because of their recognized divergent subject matter, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

During a telephone conversation with Francis Maguire on March 3, 2006 a provisional election was made with traverse to prosecute the invention of Group I, claims 1-4. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action. Claim 5 has been withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one

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or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

Applicant is advised that the reply to this requirement to be complete must include (i) an election of a species or invention to be examined even though the requirement be traversed (37 CFR 1.143) and (ii) identification of the claims encompassing the elected invention.

The election of an invention or species may be made with or without traverse. To reserve a right to petition, the election must be made with traverse. If the reply does not distinctly and specifically point out supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election shall be treated as an election without traverse.

Should applicant traverse on the ground that the inventions or species are not patentably distinct, applicant should submit evidence or identify such evidence now of record showing the inventions or species to be obvious variants or clearly admit on the record that this is the case. In either instance, if the examiner finds one of the inventions unpatentable over the prior art, the evidence or admission may be used in a rejection under 35 U.S.C.103(a) of the other invention.

2.Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In claim 1, it is not clear exactly what is being measured for surface hardness as specified in the claim. Is it the film roll --ie, by itself, without the core on which it is

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wound-- or is it the film rolled up around the cylindrical core—ie, the surface hardness of both the core and the film together?

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Japanese Patent 10-138,405 in view of Isozaki.

Japanese –405 (see Abstract) teaches forming a PVA film through lamination on a roller with the instant surface hardness. Note that the hardness of the rubber-coated roller is chosen so that the film is free of wrinkles and creases, the same problem applicant seeks to cure. It is submitted that the primary reference teaches the basic claimed method in that the films laminated on the roller would yield the instant hardness value since the roller itself has this value. Essentially, Japanese –405 fails to teach that the PVA film is formed from a solution. Isozaki teaches that such is conventionally done and such would have been an obvious feature in the process of the primary reference to make the PVA film. The secondary reference teaches (col. 3, lines 13-20) that water is used in the solution and the exact amount would have been a parameter readily determined through routine experimentation. The aspects of instant claims 3 and 4 are conventional in the art and would have been obvious expedients in the winding of the film in Japanese –405 to ensure that the film gets would accurately.

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4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mathieu D. Vargot whose telephone number is 571 272-1211. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri from 9 to 6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Colaianni, can be reached on 571 272-1196. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

M. Vargot April 7, 2006 Mathieu D. Vargot Primary Examiner Art Unit 1732 Page 5

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